THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1193.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

			Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1 do.			10,000
1 do.			5,000
5 do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of 500	——	3,000
10 do.	of 200	——	2,000
20 do.	of 100	——	2,000
100 do.	of 50	——	5,000
250 do.	of 30	——	7,500
420 do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	of 15	——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1 do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,			150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

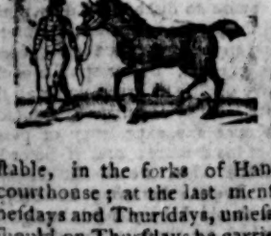
N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the inverry tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The noted Horse WILD-AIR,



A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, alternately at the subscriber's stable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouse; at the last mentioned place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, unless early in the season he should on Thursdays be carried to some public place or meeting to be shewn.

The price of the season will be Ten Dollars, payable the first of December next; but may be discharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the first of September ensuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered, and in either case One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The season will expire the first of August.

The mares sent to the horse while standing at the subscriber's, good and extensive pasturage will be furnished, *gratis*; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts justly entitle him to be ranked among the best horses—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, sen.

Forks of Hanover, Feb. 18th, 1804.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22 1.

MRS. TROUIN

HAS the honor of informing her Friends and the Public, that she intends to open a SCHOOL, in a pleasant and healthy situation on Shockoe Hill, near Mr. William McKim's and Mr. M. Burton's; in which Young Ladies will be carefully instructed in the French Language. They will likewise be taught the following useful and elegant branches of Education, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing and plain Work; Drawing, Embroidery, Cyphering, Marking, History and Geography. Young Ladies from the country boarded on the following terms—150 dollars, each lady to find her own bedding.

Mr. TROUIN respectfully assures those parents who may honor her with their confidence, that her whole and individual attention shall be devoted to her pupils, being solicitous to render their studies equally pleasnag and profitable.

Richmond, March 6, 1804.

TAKEN up by JOHN LIGHT, in Halifax county, two HOGS; one about 3 or 4 years old, of a white colour, marked with a crop, overkeel and slit in each ear, and appraised to twenty shillings—the other of the same mark and age, of a sandy and white colour, with black spots; appraised to forty shillings.

December 7, 1803. 3tp.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804,

George Boston, Plaintiff, } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Boston, and *James Boston*, administrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceased, Defendants. }

THE defendant John Boston not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper in this commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

John Nicholas, C. A. C.

Williamsburg, February 13th, 1804.

COMMITTED to this jail a run-away man named SQUIRE, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to the estate of Allen Cocke, deceased, of Surry county, and formerly the property of Lyttleton Tazwell, Esq. of this place. The owner is desired to prove the property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 6t. JAMES TAYLOR, Jailor.

T. RITCHIE,

TAKES this method of informing the subscribers to the *ENQUIRER*, that the appearance of that paper has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring sufficient materials from the northward; that Mr. Worsley has proceeded to Philadelphia and New-York, for the purpose of collecting a complete office: that all the other necessary arrangements have been made for the immediate publication of the paper: and that it may be expected to appear, perhaps on the first, and certainly about the middle of April.

He requests all the friends of this establishment, to return their subscription papers, by the earliest opportunities.

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

RAN-AWAY some time the last winter, a Negro Man named DAVEY, belonging to the estate of Christopher Robinson, dec. He is a small dark fellow, with a thin visage, about sixty years of age; he was hired out the beginning of the year, and in a short time left his master. It is understood that he followed his wife, who had just before been removed from Gloucester to the plantation of Warner Washington, Esq. in Frederick, by Miss Mildred Rootes, to whom she belonged. The wife's name is Nemino. It is supposed the fellow is still near her, wherever she may now be. I will give TEN DOLLARS, in addition to what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester, or half that sum to have him secured in jail, so that I recover him. I warn all persons not to employ him in any manner, nor suffer him to remain on their plantations.

Wm. CUSTIS, Executor of C. Robinson.

Gloucester, Highgate, Jan. 16, 1804. 5tp

N. B. It is understood that he has obtained a pass. Whose name is to it, is not known. It is requested when he is apprehended, that the pass may be secured and delivered with him. W. C.

NOTICE.

THIS day was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave, who calls himself DICK; and says he is the property of Mr. William Dabney, of Albemarle county, state of Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Courthouse, Feb. 25, 1804. 1aw3w.

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern where I may be seen.

March 14, 1804.

THE subscriber, according to a former advertisement, now gives notice, that on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, he will offer to public SALE,

A NUMBER OF

LOTS,

intersected by commodious streets, crossing at right angles, running due north and south, by east and west, agreeably to a plan deposited at Mr. Samuel Pleasants's office.

This land lies upon the margin of James river, and adjacent to that part of Richmond, called Rocketts The advantages of this property will present themselves to any person who will view it. The channel runs very near the bank, and that so high as to be entirely safe from freshes. Valuable wharves are already erected near this spot, and there can be no doubt that the rapid increase of population and commerce of Richmond will render it desirable, both as a place of residence, and of business. It is known that the canal which has been accomplished at a considerable expence, and must shortly be communicated with tide water, and the improvements for land carriage afford the means of conveying to this place the productions of an extensive and fertile country, heretofore carried to the northern markets for want of these facilities; and if properly managed, must make it the important point of junction betwixt the eastern and western people, as well as a depot as a market for produce, coal and foreign merchandize.

The legislature have lately incorporated a company for deepening the channel of the river, so as to bring ships of 300 tons burthen, to Rocketts.—And have also established a bank on extensive principles which must greatly increase commercial enterprize.

These important considerations contribute to render the property now offered for sale, an object of attention to the landlord, merchant and mechanic.

The terms of sale will be one fourth in ready money, the residue on bond and security, payable the 1st January next, to carry interest if not paid punctually, and no title made until the bond shall be discharged.

William Mayo.

Powhatan, February 24, 1804.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fourteen hands two inches and a half high, and by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots scattered over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromin of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia; to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Taylor, Esq. at Gwinfield.

THE subscriber is yet desirous to sell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both sides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterfville, 2 from Appamattox River, less than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and for health in the manners of its inhabitants.

To these local advantages may be added, that the soil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and grass; the mansion place healthy with dwelling and other houses to accommodate a large family.

It is supposed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the rest under heavy timber.

Little more need be said to those inclined to possess a landed estate, of easy access to Richmond and Petersburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public sale at Powhatan Court court, being the 16th at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Christmas next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the time of possession, with approved personal and real security.

The land and proposed divisions will be shewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premises.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 13th, 1804. 1awtds.

TRANSLATION.

PARIS, 15 Vend. 12 year.

The Minister of Exterior Relations. To Mr. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

SIR,

The minister of marine and the colonies in announcing to me that the captain of the frigate Liniquel, employed at Flessingen, had remarked that the documents on board the American vessel the Superior, capt. Silvester Wilson, were not drawn up in the forms required by the convention of the 8 Vend. 9th year concluded between France and the United States, observes to me that several other American vessels, which have lately entered the ports of the republic, had not papers in any better order.

The present circumstances and the analogy existing between the American, and English tongues, induce the minister of Marine to wish that the vessels of the United States may be furnished with more regular documents in order to prevent every sort of difficulty.

Will you, sir, be pleased to communicate these observations to your government that it may take the necessary measures, in order that its vessels may experience no difficulty on their arrival in the ports of France, and in order that nothing may alter the good harmony which prevails between the two nations.

Accept, Sir, the sentiments of my high consideration.

(Signed,)

CH. MAU: TALLEYRAND.

LONDON, *December 13.*

We have just seen a letter from an English Gentleman who has lately made his escape from Fontainbleau, and remained boldly at Paris, a fortnight, by means of a national cockade, and a perfect knowledge of the language, from whence he is now returning via Germany. He says, "from the information I was able to collect at Paris, that city is in a great ferment, on account of Bonaparte's measures to gratify his ambition.—The conscripts are refractory.—The old veterans speak against the expedition, and say, that they would not embark to be butchered. The Consul is not liked: he has thousands of enemies, and I think the opposition will shortly shew itself; murmurs and complaints multiply, and arrestations are very frequent. It is the opinion of the wiser part of the people still, that the expedition will not take place. Nothing is ready, and all that large army on the coast is only placed there to intimidate the English, if I may use the expression. They are still building gun boats at New Brisack on the Rhine, but very slowly."

PARIS, Dec. 16.

During the absence of the first Consul, who intends to inspect the present state of the warlike preparations, carried with increased vigour on the coast, his brother-in law, General Murat, is to have the command in chief of the troops quartered in Paris.

At Bordeaux, all the English who are prisoners of war on their parole, are bound every Sunday, to make their appearance before General Avril, to prove their presence in that town, in default of which they are arrested, and conducted from brigade to brigade to Verdun.

The expedition against England, it is said, will be carried into effect in the month of January. The first Consul is still here, but part of his equipage has already been sent to the coast.

Within these few days a courier has been dispatched for Petersburgh, with the answer to a ministerial note of great importance. To all appearance, the evacuation of the North of Germany and Naples is not yet to take place.

General Ray, has left Switzerland, for the camp of Campaigne. Citizen Rumieres has been provisionally French Charge d'Affaires.

From the Frontiers of Russia, Dec. 18.

According to the intelligence from St. Petersburgh it is now declared that the High Chancellor, Count Von Woronzoll, has on account of his bad health and great age, resigned his employments, and will speedily retire to his estates. His place however, is not yet supplied, and in the mean time Czartoriski is charged with the duties of that department.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 20.

The necessary magazines for the Russian troops, that are assembling on the frontiers of Poland, are now preparing.

From the Mayne, Dec. 20.

Some newspapers contain the following:—"The Emperor of Russia has made representations to the French Government for the evacuation of the Hanoverian States, and at the same time insisted that the King of Sardinia should at last receive an indemnification for what he has lost, at least to the amount of a third of his former states, and that this indemnity should be given upon the continent of Italy. The Court of Vienna, on the application of that of Petersburgh, appears to have supported these demands. Bonaparte, on the other hand, is said to have decidedly declared, that he could not consent to the evacuation of the Hanoverian States till the restoration of peace; and that the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, even if it were agreed to, could not be carried into effect before peace with England.

The question of the quality of votes in the college of princes, still continues to be the subject of negociation among the different Princes of the German powers; and it is said, that if this dispute is not speedily settled, France will interfere publicly as mediator. For the rest, it is confirmed, that various states of the empire, in different applications relative to the recess of the deputation of the empire, depend on the support of the First Consul. People talk of a very important French official note which will soon be presented to the Diet of Ratisbon. Sieys, has frequent conferences with the First Consul.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.

Interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives to William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE *and* RICHARD PETERS, *or either of them.*

1. Were you present at the trials of John Fries for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania—in the years 1799 and 1800?
2. Who presided on those trials?
3. What were the circumstances, generally, which attended them?
4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point whether the offence charged, amounted to high treason?
5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial?
6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?
7. Did any correspondence ever pass between you and the executive of the United States, on that occasion? and if any, of what nature?
8. Is that correspondence now in your possession?
9. Relate every thing within your knowledge which happened at the last trial.
10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper, for sedition?
11. Relate those circumstances?
12. Was a subpœna to summon any witness in behalf of the accused, refused? how? and by whom?

The answers of WILLIAM LEWIS, *to the interrogatories exhibited to him on the part of the House of Representatives, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.*

I, WILLIAM LEWIS, of the city of Philadelphia, being one of those people called Quakers, and conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, on my solemn affirmation, declare and affirm as follows:

That I was present at the trial of John Fries, for treason in the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, and assisted him as his counsel, at his request, and I believe under an assignment for that purpose by the court; but I have no recollection of having been present at any part of his trial for treason, in 1800.

That the first trial was before the honorable James Iredell, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania.

That Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. Ewing and I were council for the prisoner, and were permitted freely to produce every authority, and to urge every argument which we thought proper and relevant, on the law as well as the facts, to prove that the offence did not amount to treason, that the trial was conducted to the best of my judgment and belief, with moderation, patience and indulgence, and I do not recollect any thing to have taken place during the trial, that seems to me to merit particular notice, except, that after the prisoner had been convicted, a new trial was granted, on the motion of Mr. Dallas and myself; principally, I believe, on the ground, that one of the jurors, after he had been summoned, and before he was sworn, had made declarations, manifesting a prejudication of the case against the prisoners in general, and more particularly against John Fries.

It is with great regret that I find myself called on at this distance of time, when I fear that my recollection may in some degree fail me, to answer the fifth interrogatory, and I feel it a duty to add, that although my memory is, I believe, a remarkably accurate one for a short time, it is far from being so, after a considerable lapse of time, and it is therefore possible that my answers to this interrogatory may not be so correct as I wish them to be, but they shall be as much so as it is in my power to make them.

To the best then of my recollection and belief, the following circumstances took place on the two days next preceding the trial of John Fries for treason, before the honorable Samuel Chase, one of the associate judges for the supreme court of the United States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, in the latter end of April or early in May, 1800. Mr. Dallas and I were counsel for the prisoner at his request, and I believe by the appointment of the court. On the first of these days, when I entered the court room, the judges were on the bench, the jury were soon after called and many of them appeared. I am unable to say whether John Fries was at this time in the bar assigned for criminals, or not; but if he was not then, I feel sure that he was placed there a few minutes after. Mr. Dallas was not at this time in court, and before he came, Judge Chase handed or threw down to Mr. Caldwell the clerk of the court, one or more papers, and at the same time delivered, himself, in substance, and as nearly as can be recollected, to the following effect: That he understood or had been informed, that on the former trial or trials, there had been great waste of time, by counsel making long speeches to the jury, on the law as well as on the facts, and on matters which had nothing to do with the business before the court, and he particularly noticed in strong and pointed terms of disapprobation, their having read, and I think having been permitted to read, certain parts of certain statutes of the United States, relating to crimes less than treason, in order to shew that the prisoner's case came within them, and which he said, he or the court (I do not recollect which) would not suffer to be read again, as they had nothing to do with the question. He added that we are judges of the law, and understand it, or we are not fit to sit here; that cases at the common law, or under the statute law of England previous to the English revolution, had nothing to do with the question, and that they would not suffer them to be read; that they had made up their mind on the law, and had reduced it to writing, and that the counsel might conduct themselves accordingly, (or conformably to it;) he or they had ordered copies of it to be made, and one of them to be delivered to the counsel in support of the prosecution, and another to the prisoner's counsel, and that as soon as the case was opened or gone through (I am not sure which was the expression,) on the part of the prosecution, he or they (I am not certain which) should order one to be delivered to the jury. He also added, that if we had any fault to find with the opinion of the court, or had any thing to say on the law, to shew that they were wrong or had mistaken it, we must address ourselves to the court, and not to the jury. About the time when Judge Chase began to speak, the clerk handed me one of the papers. If I looked at it, it has escaped my recollection; but if I did, I am confident that I read but a very small part of it, as my attention was immediately engaged by the declarations made by Judge Chase, and I very soon threw it from me, declaring in court, but whether addressing myself to it, or not, I cannot recollect, that my hand should never be tainted by receiving a prejudged opinion in any case, much less in a capital one. The novelty as well as the nature of the proceeding, agitated me considerably, and I replied with that warmth which the occasion demanded, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows: That in civil cases I deemed it proper that the consideration of the law and the facts should be kept as separate as possible, and that the former should be determined by the court, and the latter by the jury; but that in criminal cases, and especially in capital ones, it was the constitutional right of the jury to determine the law as well as the facts; that it was the right of the prisoner for the jury to pass between him and his country on both of them; that it was the right of his counsel to address the jury on the law as well as the facts; that I deemed this right a sacred and a great constitutional one, which should never be sacrificed by me, and I added that I never had, and never would address the court on the law in any criminal prosecution whatever.

That although the constitution and statute of the United States might not perhaps be materially different from the English statute of treason, as to levying of war, and although the judges in England, since their situation was rendered independent, had been able and upright, it did not follow that the law of treason so settled in that country, was applicable here, because the judges there, had since the revolution, and since their independence, held themselves in many particulars, bound by former decisions, but that our judges were not bound by them in the construction of a new statute of our own, and that I therefore could not submit to the doctrine, that whatever was the present law of treason in England, as to the levying of war, was the law of treason in this country. That it was important to guard at the beginning against a latitude of construction of our own constitution and law, by shewing the extravagant lengths which courts in England had gone under the statute of Edward the third, before the judges were independent, and when many of the constructions which prevail at this day were established; that I deemed it the right of counsel to shew this, and if I was deprived of it, and if the court had made up their mind on the law before the jury were sworn; before any evidence was given, and before the prisoner's counsel had been heard, and if the counsel were now to be restricted in the manner declared by Judge Chase, I despaired of being able to render the prisoner any service, as there was but little, if any, dispute, as to the facts, and his case depended in a great measure, if not altogether, on the law. It is impossible for me at this distance of time to repeat the precise words that were made use of, in so sudden and unexpected an altercation; but I feel confident that I have stated the substance, and most material parts, and although I am not conscious of it, it is possible that some parts of what I have mentioned as being said by me, passed on the second, and not on the first day.

Judge Chase apparently heard me with impatience (I mean on the first day) and most certainly without seeming to pay much regard to what had been said by me.

In an early stage of the business I was struck with the idea, that if Judge Chase had made up his mind on the law, it was not likely that any thing which Mr. Dallas or I could say would alter it; and that if we withdrew from the prisoner's defence under the circumstances which took place, and left him without counsel, and if he should be condemned, it was not likely that he would be executed, and I therefore concluded in my own mind, that it would be best for us to do so, more especially as we had been assigned by the court, and I thought we might do it without dishonor to ourselves.

As soon as I saw Mr. Dallas coming into court I met him and gave him a brief (I believe not a full) account of what had taken place, and of my determination if he concurred in it. He did concur, and we went to the bar together, where he repeated in part, the sentiments which had been delivered by me, with some additional ones. The trial did not come on that day. I am not sure of the cause which prevented it; nor have I the least recollection of having heard judge Peters on that day say a single word on the subject which has been mentioned.

Mr. Dallas and I informed John Fries of our determination to withdraw ourselves from his defence, if he would agree to it; and we strongly recommended to him to do so, as we did not think it likely, after what had passed, that we could render him any service in court, and as our withdrawing ourselves might and probably would, be of material use to him with the President, if he should be convicted. He seemed greatly alarmed at his situation, and perplexed to know what to do. We told him that if he insisted on it we would go on in his defence, and render him all the service in our power: but, that after what had passed, we feared it would be little if any.

He at length said, that his dependence was on us, that he was sure we would advise him to the best, and that he would do as we thought proper. It was then agreed that we should withdraw ourselves as had been proposed. I believe it was not at this time, but certainly before he was called on in court the next day it struck me, that perhaps the court might offer to assign him ocher counsel—and as I supposed that the reason which influenced the conduct of Mr. Dallas and me, should equally apply to them, I advised him not to accept of it, and he agreed to follow my advice.

When I have said that Mr. Dallas and I told the prisoner, that if he insisted on it, we would go on in his defence, I am not to be understood, that we would have done it, under the restriction which had been attempted by Judge Chase, but that we would have gone on in the usual manner, and in the exercise and enjoyment of all our professional rights, until we were stopped by the court, and so far as concerns myself I solemnly declare, that if I know my own mind, I would have gone on in this way, or not at all; that I would not have tamely surrendered any one of the rights for which I contended, that I held them and still hold them so sacred, that I should have persisted in them until I was stopped by an actual exercise of the authority of the court, and that if this had taken place, nothing could have induced me to have proceeded further, whatever the consequence might have been.

Having as I believed, with Mr. Dallas, faithfully done our duty on the first day, and satisfied John Fries of the propriety of our conduct, and prevailed on him to follow our advice, I went to court the next day with a mind somewhat indifferent as to what might take place, and I believe intending to neither say nor do any thing more than to inform the court, that neither Mr. Dallas nor I was any longer the counsel for the prisoner, and that we should take no part in his defence. Soon after the opening of the court, Judge Chase addressing himself to Mr. Dallas and me, asked if we were ready to proceed: on which I answered, that we were no longer the prisoner's counsel, and I began to state in a few words our reasons for our withdrawing ourselves from his defence, when I was interrupted by his telling me, that we might go on in our own way, as we pleased, and that the court would hear us, and to the best of my recollection he expressed himself in terms which evidently shewed a willingness that we might go on without the previous restriction which had been insisted on the day before. We refused on account of what had passed, and of the determination which we had taden.

The court endeavoured to prevail on us to proceed, but it was in vain, for we were positive, and determined not to do so. Judge Peters said that we might take as large a range as we pleased, and asked if an error had been committed if we would not suffer it to be corrected? Or words to this effect. He added that the papers which had given so much offence had been called in, and I think that he said that they had been burned or destroyed. I observed that although that might be the case, with respect to the papers it was not so with respect to the pre-determination on the minds of the judges, which still remained, and would have the same effect as if the papers were still in existence. I added that many of the jurymen who had been present and heard what had passed, might be on the trial with all the prejudices which the declarations from the bench on the preceding day had created. The court appeared anxious to induce Mr. Dallas and me to undertake the prisoner's defence, and certainly offered to remove every previous restriction which had been insisted on the day before. We repeated and insisted on several of the grounds which we had taken on the preceding day, and absolutely refused to have any thing further to do with the prisoner's defence before the court. I then left it, and do not recollect to have been there again until I was informed of his trial and conviction; and I therefore cannot say, what circumstances attended his second trial. It is proper to add, that when judge Chase desired Mr. Dallas and me on the second day to go on in our own way, and as we pleased, he said it would be at the risk or hazzard of our characters if we attempted to conduct ourselves improperly, and that it must be under the direction of the court, which would judge of what was right, or words to this effect.

That I have always understood and believed the prisoner was condemned without counsel being heard in his defence, but not having been present at the second trial, I cannot assert it of my own knowledge.

That soon after sentence of death had, as I understood, been pronounced on Fries, Mr. Thomas Adams, the son of the then President Adams, spoke to me in court, and said his father wished to know the points and authorities which Mr. Dallas and I had intended to rely on, in favor of Fries, if we had defended him on his last trial; and asked if I had any objections to his seeing them? I said that I had not; but the President never sent to me for them, nor did I ever send them to him. Shortly after this Charles Lee, Esq. the then Attorney General, made a similar request of me, and assigned as a reason for it, that he might perhaps be consulted by the President on the occasion, and wished to consider the case; but he did not tell me that the request came from the President, nor that he intended laying the statement, which he asked for, before him. I spoke to Mr. Dallas, and we agreed to comply with Mr. Lee's request. Mr. Dallas prepared a statement in the form of a letter, from him and me, to Mr. Lee, and sent it to me. I made some alterations in it, had it copied, and sent to Mr. Dallas, the original draft and alterations, together with the copy signed by me. The letter was, as I understood, signed by Mr. Dallas, and sent to Mr. Lee. Mr. Dallas being in possession of the original draft and alterations, is more capable of proving the contents than I am. He has sent me a copy, which I suppose to be correct: but as I have not compared it with the original, I cannot prove it to be so. He is also in possession of a letter in answer to it, from Mr. Lee to him and me, and can better prove its contents than I can, although he has furnished me with a copy which I suppose to be correct.

I know of no other correspondence that ever passed between the executive of the U. States and me, on the occasion mentioned in the last interrogatory.

W. LEWIS.

The answers of ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS *to the interrogatories, exhibited upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, Esquires, now depending in the house of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.*

I Alexander James Dallas, being duly sworn, in answer to all and every of the interrogatories above mentioned do depose and say,

That I was present as herein after mentioned, at the trials of John Fries, on a charge for treason, in the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and one thousand eight hundred.

That the first trial took place in May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, before Mr. Iredell, an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, the district judge. Mr. Lewis, Mr. M. Ewing and myself were counsel for the prisoner; and in that character we freely delivered to the jury, every argument in point of fact, and of law, which we thought proper. The trial was conducted by the court, the jury, and the gentleman, who sustained the prosecution (Mr. Rawle the district attorney, and Mr. Sitgreaves) with the greatest candour, impartiality, humanity and patience, during a period of days. The prisoner was, however, convicted by the verdict of the jury: but, on a motion made by Mr. Lewis and myself, a new trial was granted; principally, I believe, on the ground, that one of the jurors, after he was summoned, and before he was sworn, had made declarations, manifesting a prejudication of the case, unfavorable to the northern rioters in general, and in particular to Fries.

That the circuit court was held at Norristown, in October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, (the yellow fever then raging in Philadelphia) by Mr. Washington, an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, the district judge of Pennsylvania; when Mr. Lewis and myself again attended, as the counsel of Fries. But some circumstances occurred (which I have never heard authoritively explained) that induced the court to postpone the trial of Fries, and other prisoners, until the next term.

That the second trial of Fries took place in the term commencing in April, one thousand eight hundred, before Mr. Chase, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mr. Peters, district judge of Pennsylvania. At the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Lewis and myself were assigned by the court as his counsels and Mr. Ingersoll attended with a view to assist Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, in support of the prosecution. On the day appointed for the trial, I entered the court room, some time after the court had been opened, and observed an unusual agitation among the gentleman of the bar. Fries was then standing in the prisoners box; the jurors summoned in the general pannel, appeared to be attending in the jury boxes, and other parts of the hall; and there was a considerable number of citizens assembled as auditors. My attention was immediately attracted, by the eagerness of a conversation, in which Mr. Lewis and Mr. Edward Tilghman, were engaged; but as soon as Mr. Lewis saw me enter he hastened towards me, out of the bar, and stated in substance, "that, after the court was opened, Mr. Chase had delivered a paper to the clerk, which he said contained the opinion of the court, on the law of treason; with a declaration that a copy should be given to the district attorney; another copy should be given to the prisoner's counsel; and a third copy should be delivered to the jury, as soon as the opening for the prosecution was finished; that Mr. Chase had made some remarks condemning the arguments and authorities produced on a former trial; and that he had concluded with expressing an intention, to prevent a recurrence to any common law authorities prior to the English revolution." Upon a brief exchange of our sentiments, relative to this proceeding, Mr. Lewis and myself considered it as unprecedented, and improper: as injurious to the prisoner; and as an invasion of the rights and independence of the profession; and therefore we determined to decline taking any part in the defence. In a recent conversation with Mr. Lewis, he suggests to me that he does not recollect that we informed the resolution to withdraw *at that time;* but thinks we determined that we would insist upon our right to address the jury, in a criminal and a capital case, both upon the law and the fact. Mr. Chase having said that on the law, the counsel must address the court alone and not the jury. The impression upon my memory however, remains as I have stated it; corroborated, I conceive, by the letter which we afterwards wrote to Mr. Lee, the attorney general, and other circumstances.—Mr. Lewis and myself then went together, into the bar: and being asked by the court, whether the counsel for the prisoner were prepared to proceed, Mr. Lewis answered, in substance: that there was no question, as to the facts involved in the case, but only as to the law arising from the facts: and since the court had undertaken to predetermine the law, and to announce their opinion, he could not flatter himself with being able to change that opinion: no service could, therefore, be rendered to the prisoner: and he was not willing to enter upon a hopeless defence, under circumstances so degrading to the profession." I do not recollect any allusion at this time, to the right of the counsel to address the jury, both on the law and facts, in a capital case, though Mr. Lewis, in the recent conversation to which I have already alluded, suggested that idea, as the principal source of the first day's altercation, between the bench and the bar. In the sentiments, which he then expressed, however, I declared my concurrence. The agitation of the gentleman of the bar continued, or rather increased. Mr. Edward Tilghman, in particular, made several observations, calculated to induce us to persist: and advised us not even to look at the paper which Mr. Chase had delivered to the clerk. When Mr. Lewis and myself entered the bar, I noticed Mr. Chase and Mr. Peters in conversation on the bench: and after we had declined proceeding, I heard Mr. Peters say to Mr. Chase, "I told you what would be the consequence: I knew they would take the stud;" or other words to the same effect. Mr. Peters appeared to be dissatisfied, or uneasy; and endeavored to persuade us to resume the defence, saying, at that time, I think, as well as on the next day, "that for his part he did not care what range the counsel took, either on the law or the fact." Under these circumstances, Mr. Rawle, the district attorney, moved for a postponement of the trial: Fries was remanded to prison; and the court was adjourned.

That some time afterwards, in the course of the same day, I met Mr. Peters in the street, and he gave me, in substance, the following statement; "that Mr. Chase had prepared an opinion, on the law of treason, which he submitted to Mr. Peters for consideration, before the time of trial; that although Mr. Peters agreed in the opinion, yet Mr. Chase had never suggested, nor did Mr. Peters conceive that it was to be made public, except by way of charge from the court, after the evidence and arguments on both sides were closed; that when Mr. Chase delivered the paper to the clerk, Mr. Peters had been called to the end of the bench by a witness, and was surprized, on enquiry to find what had happened; and that he then predicted to Mr. Chase the consequence which ensued." Mr. Peters told me, I think, at the same time, that the paper had been withdrawn, and that measures were taken to prevent the circulation of copies of it. I never read, or saw the paper itself; nor indeed any copy of it, until a few days ago, when Mr. William S. Biddle, shewed me a copy, which he said he had taken from the orginal, while it was in the hands either of the clerk, or of the district attorney, with whom he was at that time a student.

That on the next day the court being opened; the prisoner being placed in the criminals box; the jury and the auditors attending as before; Mr. Chase again asked, whether the counsel for the prisoner was ready to proceed in the defence? And Mr. Lewis and myself, answered that we did not deem ourselves any longer the counsel of Fries. Either at this time, or, as I thought when first recurring to my memory for the facts, on the preceding day (and I cannot now say positively which) I repeated in an address to the court, the circumstances that had been communicated to me by Mr. Lewis, and added some general remarks upon the relative duties, and responsibility of the Judge, and of the counsel, with a view to vindicate our conduct on the present occasion.—Mr. Peters then stated in substance, "that the paper in question was withdrawn; and that for his own part, he was willing to hear every thing that could be said on the occasion;" adding some expressions of a conciliatory nature. Mr. Chase also said, "the paper is withdrawn, and the counsel may be heard in opposition to the opinion of the court, at the hazard of their characters," or words that import. Here, I believe, it was that Mr. Chase added, that in arguing upon the law, the counsel must address the court alone, and not the jury, but I well recollect, on reflection, that at some period of the transaction, such an expression fell from the judge. Mr. Lewis thereupon observed to Mr. Chase, in substance, "you may withdraw the paper, but will that remove the basis which exists in your own mind, or obliterate the impression, that has been made by a public declaration of your opinion, upon the minds of the audience, a part of whom must compose the jury for the trial of the prisoner? Here, also I believe Mr. Lewis, by way of answer to Mr. Chase's declaration, insisted upon the right of counsel to address the jury, both on the law and the fact, in a capital case. Mr. Peters repeated his wish that what had passed, might be overlooked, or forgotten; and Mr. Chase (making a remark about the counsel being mistaken, if they thought to embarrass him, couched in words I do not recollect) asked Fries whether it was his desire that other counsel should be assigned? Fries answered in the negative: on which I think, he was remanded to jail, and the trial was ordered for the ensuing morning. On the next day the trial accordingly, took place; the prisoner had no counsel for his defence; the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Rawle alone. Mr. Ingersoll having withdrawn, as I understand, in consequence of the prisoner's peculiar situation; the jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the court pronounced sentence of death. I only attended occasionally in court during the trial; and cannot recollect any other material facts relating to it, within the scope of the interrogatories.

That shortly after the sentence of death had been pronounced upon Fries, Mr. Charles Lee, then the attorney general of the United States, mentioned to me in court, "that the case of the prisoner was before the president; that all the information was wished, which could assist in making a proper decision upon a claim for mercy and pardon; and that he therefore desired to know whether I had any objection to communicate the grounds on which the counsel intended to have enforced the defence." I answered, that I had personally no objection; but that it was proper to consult Mr. Lewis. In the course of the same day I mentioned the subject to Mr. Lewis, and found that Mr. Lee had made a similar application to him; on which it was agreed, that from motives of respect to the application, as well as of humanity to the prisoner, we would furnish a statement of our arguments and authorities. I do not think, however, that Mr. Lee, on this occasion declared, that he had applied to us by direction of the President; though I afterwards inferred that fact, from the expressions in Mr. Lee's letter, acknowledging the receipt of the statement.

That having waited for some time in hopes of receiving the draft of the statement from Mr. Lewis, I reminded him of the urgency of the case (in consequence of the approach of the day appointed for the execution of Fries) and received the answer contained in a letter, of which a true copy is annexed, marked A. Upon this answer I prepared a communication for Mr. Lee, which being submitted to Mr. Lewis, and some alterations and additions being made in the manuscript, was fairly transcribed at his office; and he returned the original draft, together with the fair transcript signed by him in a letter, of which a true copy is annexed, marked B. I added my signature to the fair transcript which Mr. Lewis had subscribed, and immediately sent it to Mr. Lee in the terms and form, of which a true copy is annexed, marked C. and on the same day Mr. Lee transmitted the acknowledgment marked D.

I must be permitted to add, that in the course of the narrative, I have endeavored to state with fidelity, all the facts; but still it is possible that I may have erred, in the attempt to place them in the proper order of time; and do not pretend to be more than substantially correct, in the recital of the language, which was used upon this occasion, by any of the persons to whom I have referred, I may be permitted, likewise to discharge a duty to the counsel as well as to all the parties interested, in observing, that Mr. Lewis and myself were greatly influenced in the conduct which we pursued, by our opinion of the means most likely to save the life of Fries; under all the circumstances of his case. After the first day's altercation, we consulted him upon the expediency of persevering in the surrender of his defence; and if he or his friends, have expressed the wish, we should certainly have resumed the task. Even in that event however, I do not suppose that we should have yielded the right to cite all the authorities which we thought apposite to the subject in discussion; nor the right, in a capital case, to address the jury, both on the law and on the fact. But the exercise of those rights of counsel, could not in any degree, impair, or affect the undoubted right of the court, to deliver their opinion on the law, in charge to the jury, in opposition to the authorities adduced, or the reasonings employed.

That I do not sufficiently remember the facts relative to Thomas Cooper's trial, to justify my entering into any detail. Mr. Caldwell, the clerk of the court told me, that in consequence of directions from Mr. Chase, he had refused to issue a subpœna, on Mr. Cooper's application, out of court, the evening before the day appointed for the trial, the subpœna being for Mr. Adams, then President of the United States, to attend as a witness. The question of the subpœna was mentioned in court on the day appointed for the trial: and I think the court refused to award it, on the ground that Mr. Adam's testimony, if he were present could not be exacted to inculpate himself.

A. J. DALLAS.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	36*s to* 38*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s*6 *to* 7*s do.*
Flour, superfine	39*s do.*
Corn,	22*s*6 to 24*s do.*
Hemp, Clean	50*l to* 55*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s*6 3*s*9 *o.*
Bacon,	8*d* to 9*d do.*

The captain of the British packet Princess Augusta, informs, (says the Mercantile Advertiser) that on Wednesday the 7th instant, passing Barnegat, he saw four vessels ashore; one of them a large fine looking ship under American colours, laying on her beam ends, all her masts gone, and had three men walking on her quarter deck; the second, a large brig which he saw go ashore; the third, supposed to be a ship; had only one mast standing; and the fourth, a small vessel.

In the fourth column of Candidus, No. VI. the word *hundred* was twice used instead of thousand.

On the 23d December, Lord Hawkesbury sent a circular letter to the agents of foreign powers, notifying that no neutral vessel would be permitted to enter any port on the coast between the Humber and the Downs, Yarmouth excepted. This prohibition was afterwards limited to vessels coming directly from Holland, or any other of the territories under the immediate influence of France.

On the 24th and 25th a tremendous gale of wind did considerable damage at sea, and obliged the English fleet off Brest to return to Torbay; Admiral Cornwallis having from the commencement of hostilities to that time, kept the port in a constant state of blockade.

The threats of invasion continued at the date of our latest accounts, but from the uninterrupted communication between the two countries, nothing could be known but thro' uncertain rumours. *Mercantile Adv.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The purpose of the remarks which follow, is to correct a misconception which may prove injurious to my professional utility and personal interest.—Having undertaken to instruct a greater number of pupils than it is customary for a single teacher to receive, an opinion has been adopted, and circulated with some industry, that my abilities and exertions are inadequate to the faithful and effectual execution of my professional duties.—I beg leave to suggest to those who entertain this opinion, that a judicious disposition of classes, a methodical distribution of time and the communication of knowledge through the medium of lectures, greatly abridge the labor and simplify the process of instruction. About the middle of next month, my pupils will undergo a public examination, when an ample opportunity will be afforded for judging of their comparative proficiency, and of my competency to perform the task I have undertaken. No person whose character has a claim to my respect, will do me the unjustice, to adopt and propagate, *upon presumption and conjecture*, an opinion injurious to my interest and futility, when I thus publicly announce my intention, of affording to every one an opportunity of forming their opinion on the basis of *matter of fact*. Circumstances of a nature peculiarly delicate and exigent, have compelled me during the present year, to undertake the instruction of a greater number of pupils than a prudent regard to my health, ease and convenience would justify; but I affirm, that I have not undertaken a task which *at this risk* and with *this sacrifice*, I am incompetent to perform. Of the correctness of this assertion, I pledge myself to exhibit satisfactory evidence.

JAMES OGILVIE.

Richmond, March 19, 1804.

WASHINGTON, March 14

COURT OF IMPEACHMENTS.

John Pickering found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and removed from office

MONDAY, March 12.

Agreeably to notice given to the House of Representatives, on Saturday, that the court of impeachments would this day, at 12 o'clock, proceed to pronounce judgment on the articles of impeachment, exhibited by them, against John Pickering, the managers attended; and the first article was read.

And on the question—Is John Pickering, district judge of New-Hampshire, guilty, as charged in the first article of impeachment, exhibited against him, by the house of Representatives?

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 19—Nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckinridge, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Macklay, Nicholas, Potter, I. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, (Ohio) J. Smith, (N. Y.) Sumter, Venable, Worthington, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells—7.

The same question was put, in the same way, upon the three remaining articles, and decided by a like result.

On the question—Is the court of opinion that John Pickering be removed from the office of judge of the district court of the district of New-Hampshire?

It was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 20—Nays 6—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Macklay, Nicholas, Potter, I. Smith, S. Smith, J. Smith, (Ohio) J. Smith, (N. Y.) Sumter, Venable, Wells, Worthington, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy.—6.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

MONDAY, March 12.

JUDGE CHASE IMPEACHED.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the following report:

The committee REPORT—

"That in consequence of the evidence collected by them, in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the house, and which is hereunto subjoined, they are of opinion—

1. That Samuel Chase, Esq. one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors:

2. That Richard Peters, district judge of the district of Pennsylvania, hath not so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house."

On reading the first resolution for the impeachment of Samuel Chase:

Mr. Elliott spoke at considerable length; went fully into a view of the testimony contained in the report of the committee; and concluded with expressing the opinion that Judge Chase had not rendered himself liable to impeachment, in any case stated therein, but that of the trial of Callender. From the dispassionate and deliberate consideration of Mr. Chase's conduct on this occasion, though not prepared to ascribe to him corrupt motives, or to view him as guilty of high crimes, he considered him as guilty of misdemeanors, for which he was impeachable. On this ground, therefore, he should vote for the report.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution, and carried—Ayes 74.

The committee then agreed, without a division, to the second resolution relating to Richard Peters.

The committe rose and reported their agreement to the report of the select committee.

The house immediately took the report into consideration.

The first resolution respecting Mr. Chase having been read:

Mr. R. Griswold observed that in the select committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, there had been no discussion, and no points settled, except those contained in the resolution—No part of the documents, contained in the report, had been taken up and discussed. I would, said Mr. G. myself have undertaken on this occasion, to enter minutely into the testimony, into the testimony, were I not of opinion that the sentiments of the house are already formed—I have examined the depositions critically, and I am ready to say that they constitute no grounds for impeachment. But I have been lamentably convinced, by a mournful experience, that nothing which can be said in the case of impeachments, will have any effect on this house. I shall therefore, say nothing, on this resolution, at this time; but shall content myself with calling for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. J. Randolph. Like the gentleman from Connecticut, it is no part of my intention to enter into a consideration of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Mr. Chase and Mr. Peters. On this occasion, as on another, in which I had the honor of being one of those to whom was confided the management of the impeachment, I am willing to rest the decision which I shall give on the testimony before the House. But I think the observations which have fallen from the gentleman from Connecticut require, in justice to himself (for he was a member of the committee appointed on this occasion,) and as an act of justice to that committee, some remarks in reply. For what purpose he has made these observations I shall not undertake to determine. From them it would appear as if discussion had been particularly invited. The committee consisted of seven members. On the motion of different members, sometimes in consequence of personal application, at other times by letters addressed to the committee, testimony was ordered to be taken. A day was then appointed for the meeting of the committee; they did meet. At the time appointed for the meeting some gentlemen of the committee were engaged in the character of managers of an impeachment before the Senate—The gentleman from Connecticut, and a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Huger) also a member of the committee, waited in the library until the other members thus engaged should be in readiness. As soon as they were ready to meet, a message was sent to the library for the two gentleman. Before this it had been intimated to the managers that the House wanted a quorum. We, therefore, dispatched a message into the House for the two gentlemen. We received no answer. The committee decided the conduct of Mr. Chase impeachable, in relation to the trial of Fries, and the conduct of Mr. Peters not impeachable. In consequence of this decision, five members being present, the chairman was directed to draft the report. The report, however, not being presented, owing to the adjournment of the House, and the committee being unwilling to submit it before it had been considered by all the members of the committee, it was again submitted to the committee, who were summoned, for that purpose, the next morning; when it was reconsidered, and agreed to in the presence of the members previously absent.

Mr. R. concluded by expressing his regret at having troubled the House with so dry a detail; and said he had made it to shew, that if there had been no discussion, it was because there was an indisposition on either side to provoke it.

Mr. HUGER.—It was my wish and determination to have avoided saying any thing on the present question, and to have contented myself with giving a silent vote—nor should I now have risen but for the allusions, which have been made by the gentlemen from Connecticut and from Virginia, to what took place in the committee of Investigation—The statement given by both these gentlemen are, as far as they go correct, but I must beg leave to add one or two additional observations on the subject.

The committee had been duly summoned to meet on the morning of the day preceding that, on which the report now under consideration, was presented to this House—Both the member from Connecticut and myself accordingly attended at, or about the usual hour of attendance: but on going to the room, in which we had always met, we found it occupied by the committee, who had been appointed to impeach judge Pickering. Most, I believe indeed, all the gentlemen, except the member from Connecticut and myself, who composed the committee of investigation, were likewise members of this committee, and as they had already met on other business, we of course retired—On my return to the House, I met the honorable chairman at the door, who expressed a wish that our committee should forthwith meet; but on my observing, that most of the members of it were on the committee of Impeachment in the case of judge Pickering, which was then assembled, he proceeded to join them—intimating, if I did not mistake him, as he left me, that he would send me word should our committee meet. I received no message however, nor heard any thing further on the subject until a few minutes before the house adjourned, when to my astonishment the gentleman from Connecticut informed me that he had been told the committee had met during our absence, and come to the determination of reporting to the House a resolution recommending the impeachment of judge Chase.

The gentleman from Virginia however, has informed the House that before the committee proceeded to business, one or two messengers had been sent to summon both my friend from Connecticut and myself, and he had before given me the same information in private.—And most certainly, Sir, I have not the smallest doubt but that this was done—for the assertion of any fact, made by the gentleman from Virginia, will ever receive from me the most ready and implicit belief. It never-theless, so happened, that neither the member from Connecticut nor myself received the summons, or attended the committee, in which it was determined during our absence, that a report should be drawn up and made to the House, recommending the impeachment of judge Chase. This circumstance did, I confess, surprise me in the first instance, and until the matter was explained to me. I still regret it; for we had never had any previous discussion in the committee, on the merits of the various charges exhibited against the judge, and I certainly did expect, that each particular case would have been thoroughly sifted and canvassed in the select committee, and a separate and distinct vote taken on each of them before any report was made. Under this impression I had intended to have objected, had I been present, to the committee's coming to any final decision until we had received the deposition of Mr. Robertson from Petersburg; and I had also (as I observed to the committee on the following morning) intended to have requested, that the depositions of Mr. Edmund Randolph, late attorney general of the United States, and some other gentlemen, (whom I had just learned, were present at the trial of Callender) might be taken, for as the only depositions before us in this case, were solely those of the parties immediately and individually concerned, and who were not merely the political opponents of judge Chase, but personally interested; as the propriety of their own conduct in the trial was involved in the question at issue between them and the judge, I did not wish to make up my mind, or give a final vote on a case, in which there was evidently no other than perfectly ex parte evidence before us. The committee, however, having, as has been stated, met during our absence, and decided in favor of an impeachment, I was virtually precluded from making the proposition I had intended.

It is indeed true, Mr. Speaker, and the gentleman from Virginia is perfectly correct in stating, "that the while of the committee met the next day, and the report, as it now stands, was submitted to our final decision, when every individual member was present. He is equally correct in the observation, that the report was open to the objections, which might be offered from any quarter.

But, after five out of the seven members, had already on the preceding day decided in favor of the principle it contained, I certainly, Sir, had not the vanity to suppose, that any thing I could say, would effect a change of opinion; and I conceived, that after what had passed, it would be regarded as mere cavil on my part, and only done from a wish to embarrass and create unnecessary delay, to propose, when the question of impeachment was already acted and decided upon, that we should wait for further testimony. I therefore, acquiesced, and, (after having expressed, as above stated, what I should have wished to have been done; and had intended to propose, had I been present in the committee the preceding day) I deemed it my duty, (as believing the evidence in question before us, to be entirely ex parte) to give up the select committee, as I shall again do on the present occasion, my decided negative to that part of the report, which includes the resolution for impeaching Judge Chase.

The question was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, on concurring in the report of the committee, agreeing to the first resolution and carried—Yeas 73—Nays 32.

The report of the committee, in relation to the second resolution, was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that a committee be appointed to appear at the bar of the Senate, to impeach, in the name of the House of Representatives, Samuel Chase of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. J. Randolph and Early appointed the committee.

Mr. Nicholson moved the postponement, until the first Monday of November, of the bill for the settlement of claims for Georgia lands.

Messrs. Eustis and Jackson opposed the postponement; which was carried—Yeas 59—Nays 49.

TUESDAY, March 13.

A message was received from the Senate, stating their agreement to the resolution of the House for an adjournment of Congress, with an amendment extending the period of adjournment to Monday, the 26th instant—The House concurred in the amendment.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill for opening several new land offices in the Indiana territory—Several amendments were made, when the committee reported the bill. The House, after considering the amendments, ordered the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed to perform that service, reported that they had appeared at the bar of the Senate, and had, in the name of the House, impeached Samuel Chase of high crimes and misdemeanors.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, a committee of five was appointed to frame articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. KENNEY in the chair—on the report of committee on the message of the President relating to the public buildings in the city of Washington.

The report concludes with a resolution that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars ought to be made for progressing with the public buildings, to be placed under the direction of the President.

The resolution was agreed to—Ayes 47.

The House took up the report and agreed to it—Yeas 62—Nays 23.

Ordered, that the committee who made the report bring in a bill.

Mr. J. Clay moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of authorising the legislature of Pennsylvania to lay a certain tonnage duty on vessels navigating the Delaware, to constitute a fund for improving the navigation of that river.

Mr. Varnum moved a postponement of the resolution to the next session.

Lost—Ayes 18.

When the House adjourned without deciding on the resolution.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 8.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

We have to acknowledge our obligations to a valuable commercial friend, who politely favoured us with a file of London papers to the evening of the 14th of January, the latest, we believe on the continent.

The Courier of the 11th of Jan. acknowledges Paris papers to the 1st. They state, that Bonaparte left Paris on the 30th Dec. at six in the morning—he was to be absent but a very few days. It is stated, that preparations had been made for his reception at Flushing. The French Ambassadors at the Hague, and several staff officers were also to be there.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Letters have been received from Admiral Cornwallis dated on Wednesday last off Brest, where he had arrived in the Villie de Paris, with the San Josef and Dreadnought. He has been joined by the few ships that had separated in the late gale of wind, and which, instead of making for any British port, steered to the westward as soon as the gale commenced. The gallant admiral has also been joined by five sail of the line from Cawsand Bay, and by this time, in all probability, by the Impetueux, of 84 guns, which sailed from Plymouth on Sunday. When our squadron returned to their station off Brest, they found the French fleet in statu quo, very busily employed in drying their sails. They had not made any movements indicatory of an intention to put to sea.

The intelligence received in this country, and the opinions that are formed upon the subject of invasion, are curously contradictory.—The letters from Holland, and the accounts of persons arriving from thence, might induce us to believe that the invasion has been suspended till the spring.

An American vessel arrived at Cowes, left the Texel on Sunday the 1st instant at which time between 50 and 60 transports had gone down the Helder; which were fitted up for the reception of horse and foot; but neither a man nor horse was embarked, and there were no provisions on board. All idea of any expedition sailing from Holland, say the accounts from that quarter, till after the winter, is given up, and a considerable part of the French troops have marched from the coast.—This intelligence is confirmed by a getleman who left Amsterdam on Tuesday last.

A letter from Rotterdam states, that the removal of the armed vessels and transports from the interior to Flushing, was a precautionary expedient against the frost, which would necessarily have locked them up for an intermediate time: in which case that part of the very extensive preparation could not have been used "either to terrify or act against the enemy." Indeed (adds the same article) report states that the expedition is postponed till the Spring.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the Benefit of

Mrs. HOPKINS.

On Wednesday Evening, March 21, 1804,
Will be presented, a celebrated Drama, (altered from the French) called the

POINT of HONOR.

To which will be added the Musical Farce of the

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

With a variety of other Entertainments.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—and of Mrs. Hopkins, at Mr. Shield's.

A SWEEPSTAKE

TO be run for at Caterville on Saturday the 31st day of this Month, one mile heats, Six horses entered at twenty five dollars each.

JOHN JORDANS.

March 17, 1804.

ARCHDUKE,

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the first Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipse, (undoubtedly the first Stallion of his day) his grandam Countess by Blank, a famous son of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent crosses. A horse of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raised: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and so are the whole flock. Countess, (his grandam) has bred some of the best horses that have appeared on the British turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobsear, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horse, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good share of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepstakes of 100 Guineas each, beating several good horses; also the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gislebert, Sir F. Handish's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookson's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordship) Lord Grosvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Snipton's sister, and several other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are considered the first in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame shortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horses, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be discharged, any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. A great abundance of good pasturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furnished at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money must be sent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,

IMPORTED from London, will also stand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horse of fine size, with several excellent racing points, and as high bred a horse as need be wished for. He was got by Precipitate, a horse of great repute, out of a full sister to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horse of good speed, for which see the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 12w10wks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. J. H.

Juvenile Instruction.

THE Senior Class in J. Ogilvie's school have commenced the study of Criticism, Ethics and Metaphysics: an analysis of the principles of Political Economy and Government will conclude this part of the course. Young men who have not had an opportunity of studying these branches of science, (of all others the most important to such as aspire to literary, legal or political eminence,) will probably find the manner in which they are taught in this school, peculiarly calculated to facilitate and expedite their progress. The senior class is at present composed of seventeen young men; but as J. O. communicates instruction on these subjects entirely thro' the medium of Lectures, eight or ten additional students, would extend his utility and encrease his emoluments, without imposing upon him much more labor than he at present undergoes.

Richmond, March 9, 1804.

FOR SALE

EIGHT LIKELY YOUNG

MULES,

In good order, and of proper age to be broke and put to work. They will be sold on low terms, for cash, or a bill on New York.—Application in my absence to be made to Mr. Thomas Keefee.

William Heth.

Curles, March 13, 1804. 2w.

A Meeting

OF the subscribers to the Broad Rock JOCKEY CLUB, is requested at the Swan Tavern in the town of Manchester, on Thursday the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of fixing the term for the races and establishing the rules and regulations for the club.

WM. BALL,
Proprietor of the course.

March, 19 1804.

*** Those members who have not paid in their subscriptions to the former Club, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; otherwise their names will be published without respect to persons.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertiſed ſeveral years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and 7 Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares inſured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the inſurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10-6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

Nathaniel Rives.

Februry 15th, 1804. 1awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. N. R.

MY HORSE

DION,

WILL ſtand at Mr. Benjamin Chambers' (Perſon county, [North-Carolina] 25 miles from where I live, and will cover mares at FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, payable with TWENTY DOLLARS, by the firſt of Auguſt.

John Nelson.

Mecklenburg Feb. 20, 1804.

Virginia—to wit:

At a Chancery District Court, held in the city of Williamsburg, 23d day of July, 1803.

Benjamin Kidd, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Thomas Crittenden and Jane Crittenden, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Crittenden not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of April term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the former Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

Anth'y. Robinson, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnſton and Company, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia;

At a ſuperior court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks agent and repreſentative of the late houſe of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherſon and Alexander Ruſſell, Def's.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Grammar, may obtain an eligible ſituation, by application to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe on Shockoe Hill. JAMES OGILVIE.

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spirtner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—conveniency to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. 11Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec 13, 1803

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all perſons againſt trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnſon, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins, of Prince Edward County, as ſhe is under a conveyance, to ſecure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnſon to me.

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1ſt, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profeſſion: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing

He alſo poliſhes Marble, carves any ſort of Figure in ſtone or wood, paints ſo as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all ſorts of Compoſition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likeneſſes in Wax, either Buſt or in Baſrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varniſhes, in the neateſt manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my

LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and conſiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the aſſiſtance of Mr. Wood, in order to inſtruct the young gentlemen of his ſchool in the various branches of the Mathematical Sciences, Aſtronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philoſophy. For this purpoſe, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewiſe aſſiſt in ſuperintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being deſirous that the youth entruſted to his charge, ſhould make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the ſciences, has reſolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and theſe will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into ſeparate claſſes, ſo that each individual may receive the ſame attention and benefit, as if he were under the inſtruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Patcet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well-looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on producing ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. 1f

SEEDS.

The Subſcriber

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received a ſupply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegraſs, and
Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, now ſelling at his Seed Store, Main-ſtreet.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devided by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450£. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poſtponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties. It will now poſitively be ſold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 25 years of age; who has been accuſtomed to Houſe Buſineſs, but will anſwer very well to the field, or other labor.—Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1804.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horſe, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely encloſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclоſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—he won the great Derby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Calendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Derby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Calendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THOS CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and ſurvalued ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia* by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in October.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Virgil-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the gold cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Sir Craper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgely's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Betſey Belvoir's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, Sen.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meaburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.